

Hoover Hooted By Friends of O'Leary Here

**Frenzied Crowd Hisses
Appeal to Conserve
Food**

**Refuses to Allow
Agent to Speak**

**Debate Between Cleveland
Moffett and Irish Leader
Called Off**

Four hundred adherents of Jeremiah O'Leary, of the American Truth Society, the Friends of Peace and other alleged pro-German organizations, last night participated in a frenzied denunciation of the administration's food conservation programme, hooted the name of Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, and defied his efforts.

Rising on their seats in Jefferson Hall, Court Square, Brooklyn, men and women silenced Frederick R. Serri, an agent of the food administration, with catcalls, sneers and screams of derision. He had tried to explain the need for national economy and to plead for consideration for the government's conservation suggestions. The mob hooted his every sentence. At last, exasperated, he shouted:

"The question resolves itself to this—are you willing to abide by the suggestions of Hoover and assist the United States in the war?"

"No! No!" cried many in the crowd. "We'll keep the food in America."

"If you are not willing to help win the war," began the speaker, attempting to make himself heard above the babel of Hoover invective, "if you won't help, I hope Germany will do the same thing to you as she did to Belgium." And Mr. Serri retired before an avalanche of hostile opposition.

Crowd Expected Debate

The crowd had gathered in the hall in the belief that it would hear a debate between O'Leary and Cleveland Moffett, the author-patriot, on the subject of "Irish Freedom." As a side-show Deputy Police Commissioner Leon C. Godley was scheduled to defend the course of his department in suppressing recent O'Leary street meetings.

The crowd gathered early, only to be told by Louis H. Pink, director of the People's Institute, which sponsored the meeting, that it had been thought best to call off Mr. Moffett and Mr. Godley because of the inflated price of public feeling. The announcement further aroused the audience, and Mr. Serri, introduced as a substitute for Mr. Moffett, was treated so badly by the audience that, following his address, the chairman protested.

"I think this is what would be called a disloyal audience," he said. "It is an audience with me an entirely out of sympathy. He got no further, screamed a yell, 'And where's O'Leary? Who's put the soft pedal on Ireland? We don't want to hear about Hoover. We want to know about Ireland.'"

"Despite the fact that I believe you're disloyal," proceeded Mr. Pink when he saw the crowd, "I believe every one who does not preach sedition should be heard. So I'm going to take the responsibility and let Mr. O'Leary talk."

O'Leary Is Cheered

The followers of O'Leary worked themselves into a frenzy of cheering as he appeared. He regretted, he said, that the first speaker had not been given an opportunity to be heard. "We have shown as much tolerance," he declared, sternly eyeing the crowd, "as you yourselves have been suffering under. I think the chairman misunderstands this audience. You feel, I believe, that the programme is not fair and that the forum is not fair to the subject scheduled for discussion—Irish freedom. If the chairman made the suggestion that you are disloyal,"

"I think he's a liar!" interjected a devotee from the gallery.

"I think he misunderstands," tactfully explained O'Leary.

The chairman, after a consideration of the matter, concluded himself. At the close of the meeting he reversed his judgment on the audience's disloyalty and deplored the absence of "Irish blood" from his remarks.

"Camouflage!" commented the uncomplimentary gallery, but the audience held on in comparative order. The crowd was composed principally of O'Leary disciples. A few patriotic Pharisians left the hall early in the proceedings. One, a gray-haired woman who branded herself as "Irish through and through and with three sons in the trenches," discomfited the company as she indignantly strode from the hall. A member of the Cooperative League of America, a preliminary speaker who held the stage for three minutes, pleaded for cooperation in food purchasing.

"You'll get cooperation from this crowd," remarked the disgusted "mother of three" as you'll get nothing but disloyalty from this crazy crowd. Her surprise attack spiked the enemy's runs and she walked out unanswering.

Minotto an Austrian Subject, Officials Find

Evidence tending to show that Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago millionaire packer, is an Austrian subject is now in the possession of the Federal authorities, who caused his arrest October 28 as a German spy suspect.

Count Minotto, who claims Italian citizenship, according to other information in the hands of the authorities is a friend of the Kaiser and Count Zeppelin. He fled from England at the outbreak of the war, it is said, to escape internment. It was learned last night that nine days before Minotto was seized by Secret Service agents in Chicago word was sent to this country from London to arrest him.

Minotto has admitted that he has spent most of his life in Germany, and his father, Count D. Minotto, is better known in Wannebe, near Berlin, than in Venice, which he sometimes visits.

Expect New U. S. Law To Curb Dynamite Plots

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Any person found with explosives in his possession after November 15 without a license issued by the Federal government showing the purpose for which the explosives are to be used will be liable to arrest and fine of \$5,000 or one year's imprisonment.

Under the law the Director of Mines is empowered to utilize the services of all United States officers and all police officers of the states, including city police forces. The police of the cities have already been organized for this work, headed by a committee of chiefs. The police are not only to look after the enforcement of the law, but are also to make thorough investigations of all dynamite outrages and fires in factories and warehouses, and to make their reports to the director of the Bureau of Mines.

Persons apprehended in plots to blow up factories and bridges will be turned over to the authorities for prosecution under Federal or state laws. Most states have specially severe punishments for these crimes. New York has an extreme penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment for the placing of dynamite with intent to blow up property. The penalty provided in the Federal law measure is merely to cover the illegal possession of explosives.

Baker May Send Troops to Guard N. Y. Waterfront

**Department of Justice Unable to Cope With Alien
Incendiary Menace**

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—If Secretary Baker finds that he can spare the men from other and what may be considered more necessary work New York will shortly find its waterfront guarded by troops. For this purpose officials of the Department of Justice have asked that 10,000 men be assigned.

This request, made some time ago, is the upshot of the numerous incendiary fires along the New York waterfront and the inability of the forces at the disposal of the Department of Justice officials in New York to prevent them. Other than the investigators employed under the direction of Captain William J. O'Flaherty, the department has less than fifty men and other arms have been employed to protect their property. Indeed, it has been found that in these districts there has been an element of danger, for while some of the agencies have been careful to supply only high class, dependable men, it has been found that others have supplied men of the calibre they were supposed to guard against.

The question of how it has happened that property supposed to be carefully guarded has been destroyed, and that in other cases suspicious characters and some kind of a dangerous have come into the vicinity of the waterfront, is a difficult one in getting through the lines.

It is understood that the sending of troops to New York was one of the subjects of discussion at the conference of President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory on Friday.

One objection that has been raised to the suggestion of sending New York's waterfront is that Boston, Philadelphia, and other coast cities would follow such action with a demand that troops be assigned to similar duties in those cities. This objection has been met with the response that there is no good reason why every city needing men for the purpose should not have them. Further, it may be argued that for removing alien enemies from the coast cities is put into effect it will be necessary to detail troops for that purpose.

Sheriffs Face Arrest For Curbing Pacifists

**Milwaukee Socialist Claims Peaceful Meeting
Was Broken Up**

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—Warrants have been issued by District Attorney Zabel for the arrest of three deputy sheriffs and a Federal agent, charged with stopping a meeting of the Polish branch of the People's Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace last night.

The meeting was addressed by W. D. Dinoski, editor of a Polish newspaper in Pittsburgh. It is alleged that Dinoski said this country is just as bad as Russia ever was, and that soon there would take place in the United States just what is taking place in Russia today. He was declared a German spy and warrants were issued for his arrest. The deputy sheriffs and Federal agent with unlawfully, willfully and wrongfully breaking up a peaceful gathering. Edmund T. Melms, formerly Sheriff and county organizer of the Socialist party, was the complainant.

"I waited twenty-four hours after hearing the complaint of Mr. Melms," said Mr. Zabel. "I did this time to see whether or not the Department of Justice made any arrests as a result of the affair. They did not, and that, to my mind, is sufficient evidence that the meeting was not in violation of the law. When the meeting was stopped by the deputy sheriffs and this supposed Federal investigator they stopped a meeting that was peaceful and not detrimental to the interests of the government."

"I think that the three deputies did not exceed their authority," said Sheriff Patrick McManus. "They were sent out from this office with instructions to prevent any seditious or treasonable talk. When the speaker made the reference that a civil war should reign in this country as well as in Russia, I believe that the men were justified in stopping his address. The men did not stop the meeting, but simply requested that another speaker be introduced."

Bomb Wrecks House

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A bomb wrecked the house of William Healy, on Lexington Avenue, here, early this morning. Mr. Healy and his wife and child were not hurt. Mr. Healy declared that he had no enemies, unless he had made one of an Italian whom he had arrested about a month ago for shooting squirrels within the village limits.

When a Feller Needs a Friend



Teuton Workers Predominate in Frankford Arsenal

Continued from page 1

quite true that the majority of the employees in the arsenal are either German or of German extraction. It is an undisputed fact that before the United States became a belligerent they were in open sympathy with the fatherland against the Allies.

"Since the declaration of war the Germans in the arsenal are very careful what they say. They do not dare criticize this government openly, but there is little doubt where their sympathies lie.

"There are no alien enemies in the arsenal, unless they are the pro-Germans employed there since the declaration of war. This much is generally assumed, that this is only an outward change of front. And they are right."

Heck's father, who is not employed in the arsenal, but who is advised of the sentiment and the gossip among the Germans employed there, said: "We Germans are for Germany. Whether the Germans are discriminated against in the arsenal I cannot tell. But I do know that they cannot run the arsenal without the Germans. Most of the skilled mechanics are German born or of German parentage."

**Know They Are Watched
And Are Cautious**

Anton Schmidt, another instrument maker, born in Germany and living at 729 Luerne Street, Frankford, said: "We are watched. This much is known. I don't know who keeps an eye on us. We must be very cautious. Of course, the sympathies of the Germans are with Germany. Nobody can control our sentiments, but we cannot give utterance to them."

**Naturalization Papers
Not a Proof of Loyalty**

The government believes that there are no enemy aliens within the arsenal, for the reason that the United States statutes compel all employees in a government military establishment to have naturalization papers. But this credential many of the workers did not complete their naturalization until recently—is not always a proof of loyalty.

The foreman of the optical shop in the arsenal, where the lenses for the artillery battle sights are made, is Otto H. Kasperit. Thinking that he was talking to another German of his own persuasion, Mr. Kasperit, at his home, 1625 Margaret Street, discussed German sympathies as follows:

"I openly took the side of Germany up to the declaration of war on the Kaiser," said Kasperit. "I did so even against a few weeks ago a German man for a job. My superior officer, Major Rutherford, called the Civil Service Commissioner and asked if the man might be employed. It was against the law, otherwise the man could have obtained the job he was looking for."

The head foreman of the instrument department in the arsenal is Gustav Fiedler, a man who likes his anti-American literature. He has one of the good paying jobs in the arsenal, because under his supervision are designed and manufactured tools which are used in most of the shops of the establishment.

"I have German feelings, as every German naturally has," said Fiedler, at his home. "I still read two German newspapers, 'The Philadelphia Gazette' and 'The Philadelphia Tagblatt.' (The editors of the latter publication have recently been indicted.)

"Two-thirds of the men in my shops

Suffragists Will Use Ballots To Resent Jailing of Pickets

**"Not a Democratic Congressman Must Be Returned" Is
Threat of New York Women as Way to Protest
Sentences of Members in Washington**

Armed with the ballot, fifty New York women, representing the Committee of One Thousand, left for Washington last night to plead the cause of the pickets, after a spirited public send-off in Public School 40, 314 East Twentieth Street.

They will present to Secretary of War Baker two resolutions from this meeting, which call attention to the conditions in the Occoquan workhouse, where the pickets are imprisoned, and "demand at least decent, nourishing food and clean surroundings, and the personal privileges usually accorded ordinary prisoners."

They will also attend the trial of the forty pickets who were arrested Saturday. Secretary Baker will be asked to see the delegation in the absence of President Wilson, who, the speakers said last night, "was suddenly called to Buffalo when asked to give an audience."

The President's absence does not prevent him from being the chief object of attack of this group of women, which is a newly organized committee and has no official connection with the National Woman's party, the picketing organization.

"President Wilson is directly responsible for the treatment of those women," said Mrs. Mary Beard, wife of Professor Charles A. Beard, chairman of last night's meeting and a member of the expedition. "He appoints the district commissioners and the Chief of Police. We no longer care to talk to Mr. Wilson about the Federal government. We can take care of him and his party politically. But we must make our protest against the inhuman treatment of these 'innocent women.'"

"We women can vote for Congressmen next November," explained Mrs. Smith. "Sixteen Democratic representatives will be up for reelection. Fourteen are in this city. New York women must not let a Democratic representative go back to Congress unless he is pledged to the Federal Amendment."

Mrs. Smith's scheme was enthusiastically applauded.

Miss Helen Todd, one of the delegation, said:

"I haven't been in favor of picketing. It just didn't appeal to me. I wasn't afraid, but worry breeds doesn't attract me, and I was too busy helping to win suffrage for the state to give up my time to prison sentence. But I'm going down to Washington to-night in the name of justice and decency to womanhood, not only for Alice Paul and Rose Winslow, who are suffering cruel and unjust treatment, but for every girl, no matter who she is, who goes into that prison and into those conditions."

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, who has served her time as a picket told of the horrors of the jail both Occoquan and the district jail.

Say Women Are Tortured

"Alice Paul and Rose Winslow will die," she said. "If something isn't done immediately. They are being tortured for lack of food, fresh air and exercise. And worse than that they are being subjected to danger from the most horrible diseases. Our government is using every precaution to protect soldiers and sailors against disease and at the same time throwing these perfectly innocent women into the jail for the sake of a cause. We can not and we must not stand for these outrages which the government is perpetrating."

Although the Committee of One Thousand is founded with non-partisan motives the crowd last night was largely composed of Socialist sympathizers.

"We'll have the President shaking in the White House," said Mrs. Bella Neumann Zilbermann, "and when all the women are enfranchised we'll all lay down our arms and quit this war."

Among the women who left last night were Mrs. Beard, Miss Lou Rogers, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. William C. Smith, Mrs. Harry C. Smith, Mrs. Josephine M. Smith, Mrs. Mary Jane Howe, Mrs. Bella Neumann Zilbermann, Mrs. Amy Wall Hick, Mrs. Nora C. Smithman and Mrs. Clarence Smith.

Women of New York To Cast Their First Votes in January

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—New York women will cast their first vote in January in two Congressional districts where there are vacancies. This point and the general significance of the New York victory in connection with the Federal woman suffrage amendment were emphasized by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in a speech last night at suffrage headquarters here.

"On to Congress!" is henceforth to be the slogan of the New York women. An investigation of this fight for the New York Representatives have always been for us. But others worked openly against us in their districts before the election. We are now depending upon these, however, to change their point of view in the light of the results at the polls on November 6.

"President Wilson repeated to us yesterday at the White House his endorsement of woman suffrage as a question for immediate consideration. With the coming of the election of New York women voters behind us and the President's good will and cooperation, of which we are assured, we are confident that Congress in the next session will take the step which will enfranchise all the women of this country."

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Jail a Horror, Say Suffragists

**Smuggled Notes Tell of
Battles With Guards to
Prevent Feeding**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Suffragists incarcerated in the District of Columbia jail and Asylum Hospital charge that revoltingly unsanitary conditions prevail in these institutions, in a statement issued here to-day by the National Women's party. The statement, which comprises a series of notes smuggled out of the jail from Miss Rose Winslow, one of the hunger strikers, reads:

"I never supposed that American men would tolerate such brutality as we are enduring," said Miss Winslow to her brother and sister, Miss Catherine and Peter Winslow, who spent half an hour with her Sunday.

"Miss Winslow's notes show that the hunger strikers are resisting the forcible feeding with all their strength, and that they have collapsed on several occasions after battles with the guards. They charge the existence of revolting insanitation in the hospital, and show that no distinction is made between sufferers from dreadful diseases and persons whose bodies are healthy, when it comes to bathing facilities."

"The first note brought out by Miss Winslow's brother and sister, written two days ago on a scrap of wrinkled yellow paper, read as follows: 'Alice Paul is in the psychopathic ward. She dreaded forcible feeding frightfully, and I hate to think how she must be feeling. I had a nervous time of it, spent a long time after the feeding, and I feel so weak. But they were wrong. Their plans to wipe out a people have been found out and frustrated.'"

N. Y. Pledges \$100,000 For Aid of Armenians

**Mass Meeting at the Hippodrome Closes Two-Day
Campaign**

New York gave or pledged more than \$100,000 to the aid of starving Armenians and Syrians in the two-day campaign that was concluded here last night. Of that sum \$75,000 was pledged at a mass meeting held at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon, and \$25,000 was collected on Saturday. The sums contributed to collectors on the streets yesterday, which have not yet been tabulated, will bring the total well above \$100,000.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who was the principal speaker at the afternoon meeting, said that no matter how great the tragic defection of Russia, no one will next move to desert this "holy war" would continue until the Allies were victorious.

"One of the blessed issues of the war is that the people and lands of the world are being united in the hands of the inhuman assassins who call themselves the Turkish government," he said.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, said he had seen Turkish officers purchase young Armenian girls for silver coins equivalent to 80 cents in American money.

"The Turks thought they could massacre a people without the world knowing of it," he said. "But they were wrong. Their plans to wipe out a people have been found out and frustrated."

Public Is Urged To Protest German Insurance in U. S.

**Defence Society Asks Citizens
to Appeal to McAdoo Against
Issuing Licenses**

Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defence Society, made public last night an appeal to the citizens of the United States urging them to write to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him "not to license any enemy or ally of enemy fire insurance companies." The appeal is being sent broadcast throughout the country, in view of a hearing to be held in the Treasury Building in Washington on Thursday morning, November 15.

The present trading with the enemy act, passed recently, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may license enemy or ally of enemy fire insurance companies (not marine) in the United States. To see that such companies are not licensed the Defence Society is urging individual citizens, patriotic societies, Mayors and Governors and other public officials to send protests by letter or telegram to Washington.

Washington Censured For Receiving Muck

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The patrons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are charged with lack of patriotism in giving their support to Karl Muck in a statement issued to-day by the National Committee of Patriotic Societies.

"Is Washington less patriotic than other American cities?" reads the statement. "Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who has been barred from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, because of his German associations and interests, is served with open arms in the capital."

"The newspapers in the cities in which Dr. Muck was barred have before the public enough facts concerning his German affiliations to make it seem undesirable for him to be received at this time. Washington people who support his concerts say music and patriotism are two different things, but there is an increasing number who maintain that in this time everything must be weighed in the scale of patriotism."

"The national committee maintains that the capital of the nation is a place where, because of its influence, every other community, nothing should be tolerated that will be harmful to the successful prosecution of the war. The position of Dr. Muck and some of the musicians is open to grave question, and therefore Washington people should give them support."

\$300,000 Loss in Dayton Fire

DAYTON, O., Nov. 11.—The new auditorium Building here, in which was located a theatre and a hotel, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday, with a loss estimated at \$300,000.

**3 Killed, 2 Hurt in
Freight Crash on
Hell Gate Bridge**

**New Haven Train Rans
Caboose on Bronx Extension
of New Road**

**Workmen Are Trapped
Pinned Against Structure, Unable
to Escape—Investigation Begun**

The first serious accident on the new tracks of the New York Connecting Railroad, the Long Island link between Washington and Boston, yesterday, cost the lives of three men and resulted in injuries to two more, when a New Haven freight train crashed into a caboose on the north end of the Hell Gate Bridge extension of the road at 138th Street, The Bronx.

The caboose, which was being used for workmen, who were distributing ballast on the tracks of the connecting road, was standing, attached to an engine, near the spot where the elevated tracks of the connecting road run down to the level of the New York New Haven & Hartford road at Morris Morris. The four men who made up the crew of the work train were in the caboose when about twenty minutes after the crash, it demolished the wooden caboose between the two engines.

The workmen tried to escape by leaping from the caboose, but the space allowed them between the side of the bridge was not sufficient. Edward J. Vell, foreman; Danto Ciabelloni, Giuseppe Terilli, laborers, were instantly killed. John Plazzi, another member of the crew, sustained a broken leg, and was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

Edward McKenroe, conductor of the work train, escaped from the caboose with cuts about the head and arm. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

An investigation of this freight train accident, which occurred between the sides of the elevated structure, and several hours were consumed in lifting up the debris so as to make possible the removal of the bodies.

An investigation begun by the engineer's office before the wreck was cleared away developed the report that the caboose had shown no lights.

The accident occurred at 5:20 p.m. The afternoon, at dusk, Glen Cook, engineer of the freight train, reported to have said that he had nothing of the presence of the work train until something dark suddenly loomed up before him. He had time to jump to safety himself.

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